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MYCOLOGIA

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FUNGI COLLECTED AT ARKVILLE, NEW YORK

WILLIAM A. MURRILL

While spending a vacation of two weeks at Arkville, August 6–20, 1916, I took daily excursions into the surrounding forests and secured a very representative collection of the fleshy fungous flora of the region for that season of the year. If a similar collection could be secured during late September, many other species, particularly in the rusty-spored and brown-spored groups, would undoubtedly be added to the list here published.

Arkville is a small village in the edge of Delaware County at the southwest corner of the Catskill region. Mt. Pakatakan, 3,000 feet above sea-level, overlooks the village on the south, while a lower range called the Hogback rises precipitously to the north. The headwaters of the Delaware River are in these and neighboring mountains, the elevation of the valleys around Arkville being about 1,400 feet. Arkville is interesting to many botanists in New York City because it is included within the local flora range.

The principal forest trees of the region are hemlock, sugar maple, beech, yellow birch, butternut, white elm, ash, hop hornbeam, linden, red maple, and aspen. A few chestnuts are found on Hogback, but these will soon be exterminated by the canker, which is spreading rapidly through the Catskills from the Ashokan Reservoir region. Several of the aspens were found to be seriously attacked by the poplar canker. A local wood alcohol plant consumes fifteen cords of wood daily. Practically all the

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north side of Mt. Pakatakan has been denuded of its original forests, but on some small estates near the base of the mountain and in a few deep ravines stretches of virgin timber remain which contain old beeches and sugar maples and hemlocks of unusual size.

In comparing the forests about Arkville with those of Lake Placid and the Upper St. Regis, the most striking difference is the absence in the Arkville region of balsam and spruce and all other conifers except hemlock, and the relatively greater abundance of deciduous trees. This would indicate the absence of certain fungous elements which are common in the Adirondacks and a larger proportion of species found about New York City. It may well be true that the fungous flora of the Catskills taken as a whole is very similar to that of the Adirondacks, but this general statement would hardly apply to Arkville without modification. Peck's Catskill collections were mostly obtained from Phoenicia, Tannersville, Haines Falls, Summit, and neighboring stations in the eastern part of the Catskills.

If sphagnum bogs occur at Arkville, I did not happen to find one, but there is a remarkable development of *Polytrichum commune* on Hogback, where many species of *Hygrophorus* and other species of moss-loving fungi were found. *Clavaria fusiformis* occurred there in much greater abundance than I have ever before seen it.

Mrs. Margaret H. Newton, of the Pakatakan Inn, where Mrs. Murrill and I established our headquarters, very generously afforded us every facility for drying and caring for the specimens, while a large number of the guests became interested in hunting for fungi and aided us materially in building up the collection. The following deserve special mention and our best thanks: Miss Clara Grass, Miss Margaret Grass, Miss Lisetta Arlitz, Miss Marian Forsyth, Miss M. E. McOuat, Mr. Gerald Taber, Mr. James Hopkins, Mr. Marvin Tappan, Fraulein Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Petrie, Mrs. Clark, Miss Wiggins, Miss Eleanor Browning, Miss Martha Harlow, Miss Shannon, and Miss Marguerite Budd.

In the following list, the abundance of a given species as observed during my stay at Arkville is indicated by an exponent, the numerals 1–5 denoting a definite number of times collected and the letters *n, nn,* and *nnn* meaning "frequent," "common," and "very common," respectively. Critical species of *Marasmius* were referred to Dr. Pennington and the discomycetes to Dr. Seaver for determination.

A. ASCOMYCETES

Ciboria nebulosa^{1}
Cudonia lutea^{2}
Cytospora chrysosperma^{1}
Daldinia concentrica^{3}
Galactinia succosa^{1}*?*
Helotium citrinum^{n}
Hypomyces apiculatus^{1}
Hypomyces hyalinus^{n}
Hypomyces lactifluorum^{n}
Lachnea lusatiae^{1}
Lachnea scutellata^{n}
Lasiosphaeria hispida^{1}
Leotia lubrica^{2}
Macropodia macropus^{2}
Macropodia fuscicarpa^{1}
Microglossum rufum^{2}
Neotiella albocincta^{1}
Otidea alutacea^{1}*?*
Peziza repanda^{1}
Podostroma alutacea^{1}
Tapesia fusca^{1}
Xylaria Hypoxylon^{n}
Xylaria polymorpha^{n}

B. HYMENOMYCETES

(*a*) TREMELLALES

Gyrocephalus rufus^{1}. On leaf-mold in a forest road.
Tremella lutescens^{2}
Tremellodon gelatinosum^{3}

(*b*) AGARICALES

1. Thelephoraceae

Craterellus Cantharellus^{1}. Found in large quantity near West Hurley by Miss M. E. McOuat, but not seen at Arkville. The odor on drying is similar to that of *Chanterel Chantarellus.*
Craterellus cornucopioides^{2}
Lachnocladium Micheneri^{n}
Lachnocladium Schweinitzii^{n}
Peniophora cinerea^{n}
Stereum lobatum^{2}
Stereum rugosum^{1}. On a sugar maple log.
Stereum sericeum^{n}

2. Clavariaceae

Clavaria cristata^{n}
Clavaria fusiformis^{nnn}. Abundant in *Polytrichum commune* and other mosses on Hogback.
Clavaria Kunzei^{n}*?* A delicate, pure-white species found in hair-cap moss. Dr. Coker says this is labeled *C. Kunzei* at Albany, but that European specimens appear different.
Physalacria inflata^{2}

3. Hydnaceae

Hydnum repandum[nn]

4. Polyporaceae

Bjerkandera adusta[n]
Cerrena unicolor[n]
Coltricia cinnamomea[3]
Coltricia perennis[4]
Coriolus abietinus[n]
Coriolus nigromarginatus[n]
Coriolus versicolor[nnn]
Daedalea confragosa[n]
Elfvingia fomentaria[n]. On aspen, as well as on beech and birch.
Elfvingia megaloma[nn]
Fomes populinus[2]. Found once on sugar maple and once on beech, the latter tree being a very rare host.
Fomes ungulatus[n]
Ganoderma Tsugae[nn]
Gloeophyllum hirsutum[nn]
Grifola Berkeleyi[1]. A single large cluster was found by Mrs. Clark. A few red oaks occur at Arkville and this tree was probably the host.
Hapalopilus rutilans[1]
Hexagona alveolaris[n]
Hexagona striatula[3]
Irpiciporus lacteus[n]
Lenzites betulina[1]
Polyporus elegans[n]
Polyporus fagicola[1]. On a fallen beech limb in woods. More than twice as large as the type specimen found on the top of a beech log in Maine, and not showing a radial arrangement of fibrils. This is the second time the species has been collected.
Poronidulus conchifer. On fallen elm branches.
Pycnoporus cinnabarinus[1]
Pyropolyporus conchatus[1]. On a sugar maple log.
Pyropolyporus igniarius[4]. On hop hornbeam, butternut, and elm, but not seen either on birch or beech.
Tyromyces chioneus[3]
Tyromyces guttulatus[1]. On a hemlock log.
Tyromyces semipileatus[n]

5. Boletaceae

Boletinellus porosus[1]. In a moist forest road on Mt. Pakatakan at about 2,000 ft. elevation.
Ceriomyces bicolor[2]
Ceriomyces communis[n]
Ceriomyces illudens[1]
Ceriomyces retipes[nn]. Only the typical yellow form was found.
Ceriomyces viscidus[1]
Gyroporus castaneus[n]
Gyroporus cyanescens[1]. On a roadside bank in a rather exposed position.
Strobilomyces strobilaceus[n]

Suillellus luridus^{n}
Tylopilus felleus^{n}
Tylopilus gracilis^{1}

6. Agaricaceae

Twenty or more rosy-spored species and a dozen with rusty spores are not listed here because these groups are being overhauled for *North American Flora.*

Agaricus campestris^{nn}. This species is usually common in the meadows about Arkville in September. It had not yet appeared when I was there.
Agaricus placomyces^{1}
Camarophyllus basidiosus^{1}
Camarophyllus Cantharellus^{n}
Camarophyllus pallidus^{1}
Chanterel Chantarellus^{2}
Chanterel floccosus^{1}
Chanterel infundibuliformis^{1}. Found in great abundance on a hillside in beech and sugar maple woods. This variety was very dark, resembling *Craterellus cornucopioides* both in form and color, but having distinct lamellae.
Clitocybe adirondackensis^{2}
Clitocybe eccentrica^{1}
Clitocybe infundibuliformis^{n}
Clitocybe lactariiformis^{2}
Coprinus atramentarius silvestris^{2}. This species occurred at the base of sugar maples in woods.
Coprinus micaceus^{3}
Cortinarius armillatus^{1}
Cortinarius semisanguineus^{1}
Crepidopus ostreatus^{n}. A quantity was found on a single sugar maple stump sufficient to serve twenty persons at lunch.
Crepidotus calolepis^{1}
Galactopus succosus^{2}
Galera Hypnorum^{2}
Galera tener^{3}
Geopetalum sp.
Gymnopus chrysopeplus^{2}
Gymnopus dryophilus^{n}
Gymnopus myriadophyllus^{1}
Gymnopus oculus^{1}
Gymnopus platyphyllus^{n}
Gymnopus radicatus^{nnn}. All forms of this species were represented. Beech seems to be its favorite tree.
Hydrocybe ceracea^{n}
Hydrocybe chlorophana^{n}
Hydrocybe flammea^{n}
Hydrocybe laeta^{n}
Hydrocybe miniata^{n}
Hydrocybe nitida^{1}
Hydrocybe Peckii^{1}
Hydrocybe puniceal^{1}

Hypholoma appendiculatum^{n}*?* On fallen branches in woods.

Inocybe spp. Only a half dozen or more species were found. *Inocybe geophylla* was collected twice.

Laccaria laccata^{4}

Laccaria striatula^{3}

Lactaria cinerea^{3}

Lactaria Hibbardae^{2}

Lactaria hygrophoroides^{nn}

Lactaria lactiflua^{2}

Lactaria lignyota^{1}

Lactaria piperata^{nnn}. Frequently parasitized by *Hypomyces Lactiflorum.*

Lactaria subdulcis^{n}

Lentinus carneotomentosus^{1}

Marasmius alliatus^{2}

Marasmius caryophylleus^{3}

Marasmius confluens^{n}

Marasmius delectans^{2}

Marasmius dichrous^{2}

Marasmius foetidus^{3}

Marasmius glabellus^{2}

Marasmius resinosus^{nn}

Marasmius rotula^{nnn}

Marasmius siccus^{n}

Marasmius subnudus^{1}

Melanoleuca albissima^{n}. Growing in large groups under hemlocks. The specimens were invariably bitter.

Melanoleuca alboflavida^{1}. In an open field. The single specimen found is not typical, having points in common with *M. melaleuca.*

Melanoleuca melaleuca^{1}

Omphalina chrysophylla^{1}

Omphalopsis campanella^{nnn}

Omphalopsis fibula^{2}

Panaeolus campanulatus^{2}. In pastures.

Panellus stypticus^{1}

Paxillus involutus^{1}. The unusual scarcity of this species may have been due to the season. Very few rusty-spored agarics of any kind were found during my stay.

Phylloporus rhodoxanthus^{1}

Pleurotus dimidiatus^{1}. In a hollow sugar maple stump.

Prunulus cyaneobasis^{1}

Prunulus Leaianus^{1}

Russula bifida^{nn}. Found especially under beech trees. The color varied from green to dark-mottled-greenish, and the lamellae were conspicuously forked.

Russula brunneola^{1}

Russula chamaeleontina^{2}

Russula emetica^{n}

Russula, near *R. flava*^{nn}. This beautiful yellow species occurred abundantly under beech trees.

Russula foetens^{nnn}. Especially under beech trees, occurring in large groups.
Russula granulata^{1}
Russula Mariae^{nnn}
Russula ochroleuca^{1}
Russula pectinata^{1}
Russula stricta^{1}
Russula subusta^{1}
Russula uncialis^{1}
Russula^{nnn} red, under beech, becoming somewhat acrid.
Schizophyllus alneus^{n}
Stropharia semiglobata^{2}
Vaginata plumbea^{nn}. The gray and yellow forms were equally common.
Vaginata plumbea strangulata^{3}. No intermediates were found between this and the gray form of *V. plumbea.*
Venenarius Frostianus^{nnn}. The slender and robust forms were both common under beech trees.
Venenarius muscarius^{1}
Venenarius phalloides^{n}. The white and umbrinous forms were equally common.
Venenarius rubens^{n}. Under beeches and sugar maples. Often parasitized by *Hypomyces hyalinus.*
Venenarius solitarius^{1}. A single specimen was found of the form described as *Amanita onusta.*

C. GASTEROMYCETES

Puffballs were not abundant, except *Scleroderma aurantium,* the hard-skinned puffball.

Bovista pila^{1}
Crucibulum vulgare^{1}
Geaster saccatus^{1}. On a much decayed log.
Lycoperdon gemmatum^{1}
Lycoperdon separans^{2}. Grassy places in the open.
Lycoperdon subincarnatum^{3}
Nidularia pisiformis^{1}. On a fallen dead branch.
Scleroderma aurantium^{nnn}. Abundant under all kinds of trees.

PRINCIPAL POISONOUS AND BITTER SPECIES COLLECTED

Melanoleuca albissima
Panaeolus campanulatus
Panellus stipticus
Russula emetica
Russula foetens
Suillellus luridus
Tylopilus felleus
Venenarius muscarius
Venenarius phalloides

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.